IMr. Jackson moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Preston's resolutions came up and were the subject of a long debate. Mr. Scott of Fauquier, and Mr. Treadway, Conserva-

siyes, declared if the President's response was unfavorable, they would go for Secession. They hoped tile answer would be favorable. Others followed. The object of the resolution was to precipitate Secesion. The movements of fleets were frequently alluded

to, and the ground assumed was that Virginia having by vote on Thursday indicated her policy against Scession, she had a right to know what the movement

The Unionists and some conservatives opposed its

The preamble and resolution were adopted-63 to

 Gov. Wise voted Nay.
 William Ballard Preston, Conservative, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Union, and George W. Randolph, Scodisionist, were appointed the Commissioners to wait on the President, and will leave to-morrow morning.

From Arkansas.

FATETTEVILLE, Ark., Monday, April 8, 1861. The States' Rights party to-lay raised a large flag containing fifteen stars, the State arms, and red and white stripes, and the mottoes "No submission to the Southern Rights." Much opposition was manifested by the Union men to this proceeding, and they displayed from the Court-House a national the with thirty-four stars. An immense crowd as-Unionists.

## Morrible Murder.

Bearos, Monday, April 8, 1861. George A Dowley, 20 years old, a distincted young man, who did, not live at home, brutally best his mother for not washing clothes to-day, almost instantly as bing her death. He is in jail on a charge of murder.

Manicipal Election.

Hanrfoun, Conn., Monday, April 8, 186t.
At the election to-day, the Democrats carried the confrectity theket by 500 majority; also 5 out of the 6 Aldermen, and 21 out of the 24 Councilmen. The vote was very large. Last year both Boards were tied.

The Massachusetts Legislature. Bosros, Monday, April 9, 1861.
The Metropolitan Pelice bill was rejected in the Ser

Is DEPARTMENCE, Mo., Monday, April 8, 1861.
Peace has agrie been made with the Navajues.
Great crowds of people are flocking to the Sau Juan times, and numbers are leaving going back to Pibe's Peak. The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days it will be sufficient for stock to sub-Emigration to the gold fields has commonced over

himsgration to the gold fields has communical over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants hav-ing been met by the mail party. A great amount of the has fellen in this section of country, and business

## Lake Navigation.

The New York Central Radroid screw-steamers quater and Equinox cleared on Saturday night for its up the lake. This evening they are about six out, with a probability of getting through to-The ice is very rotten, and is rapidly disap-

Au enthusiastic meeting of the business men at Pitts-An entiturissic insetting of the currency durable took place to-day, in regard to the currency question. The wholesale and retail trade was fully coresonted, and the strongest determination not to receive depreciated money was manifested, except at broker's rates. Missouri and Virginia money is discounted at 4 per cent.

The Biansas Senators. 1861.

The Governor of Kansas withholds the certificates of ection to Mesras, Lane and Pemeroy as the United Scale Senders, on the ground that there is some doubt as to the legality of the election, there being an excess of the number of votes cast.

The Louisville Mayorulty Election. LOCISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, April 6, 1961. The following is the vote of the recent election for

Mayor: Delph, the Workingman's Union Ticket, 4,163; Crawford, Union, 1,487; Gillie, Southern Rights Can-cidents, Sid: Krisl, Independent, 199; Devan, Ultra

From Mavana. LEASS, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The steamer Gen. Miramon, from Havana, 4th In At Havana eagar was dull at 6; reals. The stock in ort was estimated at 250,000 boxes. Experts 18,250 exes. Receipts 34,500 boxes. Exchange on London Priore Alired was expected to arrive at Havana on

Three there vessels sailed for St. Domingo on the

## The Megan Murder Case.

Tenesto, Monday, April 8, 1861. Evidence is brought to light in the Hegan more whole gang excepting two, one of whom is dead, and the other is in the Anhuri State Prison, New-York. Nearly all, if not every one of the nineteen, either par-'vipated in the murder or were accessories.

Departure of Fugitive Slaves.

One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city that night for Canada, via the Michigan Southern Railing.

ad. It is estimated that over one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last Fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five by the United States Marchel.

Detroit, Monday, April 8, 1861.

About 300 fugitive slaves, principally from Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday, and large numbers more are reported on the way. Many are entirely destinate, and much suffering is entirely and the suffering in entirely destinate, and much suffering is entirely and the efforts made for their cellsf. Fugitive Slaves at Detroit.

Navigation.

Kingston, C. W., Monday, April 8, 1861.

The ice is the barbor and river is now breaking up fast, and will probably be all gone to-morrow.

WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE,-An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last night at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of taking further steps toward perfecting a permanent organization. The delegation is not yet filled, as in many of the Wards societies have not yet been organized, and the Central | have occurred before another offered. Committee does not feel justified in electing permanent officers until there is a full representation from every ward in the city. Some resolutions pertinent to an address which the Committee design issuing at an early day, were discussed at length, and adopted, but no other business was transacted.

Mass MESTING OF PAINTERS .- Pursuant to a call tublished in the daily papers, a large number of jour-neymen pointers assembled last night at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, for the purpose of considering the propelety of striking for higher wages. \$1.75 per day to the amount now given by most of the employers and

propelety of striking for higher wages. \$1.75 per day in the amount now given by most of the employers, and rice journeyment hast upon being paid \$2.

Politics and other subjects—in no way pertinent to the issue—were freely talked over; and it was only when a young man at the rear of the hall offer da resolution "that on and after Monday next, no hence trainer will work for less than \$2 per day," that the object for which the meeting was called received any serious attraiton. Several speeches were made, the trace of which was antagonistic to a strike. The above had have to which say the recointion, and, after some further discussion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, in order to give the matter more serious countiersation.

E. H. Ledlew & Co. sold at private sale, April 8, in home and let in Intry-second street, between Finh and all armuses, \$20,000.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

ITS WARNING TO THE REBELS.

A Starving Garrison to be Relieved. UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON. JEFF. DAVIS'S ORDERS.

HIS BATTERIES TO OPEN FIRE.

The Rebels' Ultimatum Agreed Upon.

Five Thousand More Troops at Charleston.

FORT SUMTER CUT OFF FROM CHARLESTON. THE GREAT GULF EXPEDITION.

Eailing of the Baltic and the Illinois.

THE HARRIET LANE OFF. Stearsings Freeborn and Yankee Chartered.

Their Departure for the South.

MORE MEN AND MUNITIONS GONE

THE NAVY-YARD.

Special Disputable The N. Y. Tribone. WASHINGTON, Menday, April 8, 1861.

Great anxiety is still manifested here concerning the destination of the troops from New-York and, although the information has been published in THE TRIBUNE, the public mind is still unsettled, and a wide range of absurd speculation is indulged.

A messenger started yesterday morning for Montgomery susultaneously with one for Charleston. The Administration has served fair notice on Jefferson Davis and Gov. Pickens of its intention, and leaves with them the grave responsibility of inaugurating civil war, if they should make that election. The simple purpose is, to relieve a starving garrison. Should that act of humanity be resisted, the crime will be theirs, and the judgment of the country will justify any retribution, however severe it may be. On this question there can be no division of sentiment in the North.

All the rumors regarding on extended line of blockade in the South are weak inventions. No such necessity is felt to exist, and the military preparations contemplate no such design at this time. They are intended for more active use, if Ourrency Question at Pittsburgh. the occasion should unfortunately occur. The vigorous measures which are now progressing are regarded as the best espservators of peace For the first time since this rebellion commenced. the conspirators are to confront an earnest and resolute determination on the part of the Executive to assert his constitutional powers, and to discharge his duty to the people. Heretofore they have had full swing, until the impression has obtained in seven States that they are the only true authority. This delusion has gradually extended to other States, with a partial belief that the whole South would be soon compacted. and the Union reconstructed on the basis of the Montgomery Constitution. It will be seen dispelled. The business of investing forts, appropriating public property, and defying the laws is to stop, and the country will premptly feel that the Government is to be maintained in its integrity and strength. When Jefferson Davis realizes that fact, and understands the extent and object of the preparations, he will be apt to pause before giving the signal for war. He knows, as well as any living man, what cost and consequences would be involved.

If Gen. Beauregard has formally notified Major Auderson, as is confidently stated, that his supplies and mails are to be cut off, it will only serve to hasten the crisis which is fast approaching a head without that stimulus. Whenever he is denied free communication with the Government, according to the plan proposed by Gov. Pickens, and which has been in practice for two months or more, the postal service will be immedintely stopped. A letter was received from

Fort Samter to-day in the regular time. The precipitators in Virginia will use the present excitement for the purpose of carrying out their scheme of secession, and the public need not be surprised at any result in the Convention. If they should carry the ordinance under this protext, there is an organization anxious for a descent upon this capital, and would probably undertake it, but for the welcome which might meet them at the first attempt. Proper precautions have been taken and unusual vigilance is exercised in guarding the public Departments against surprise or treachery. Some of the subordinates conred with that responsible duty are, however, believed to be unworthy of such trust, and ought to be immediately displaced. None but known Union men should be tolerated in those places.

Mr. Corwin left this afternoon for New-York, having received his instructions. He will start for Mexico in the steamer of the 11th inst. This haste was necessary, since, if he had missed the present opportunity, a month's delay would

John Forsyth has returned to Montgomery, leaving his colleagues, Messrs. Crawford and Roman, here to explore the mysteries of the present moments. They think this Administration very secretive for not exposing all its plans to their inspection, and inviting their skillful criticism. Mr. Forsyth faded as a diplomat in Mexico, and was folled as one in Washington. A deplorable example of the demoralization of

the public mind in the South has recently come to light here. In hastily opening one of the mail bags from Virginia, a small box was thrown upon the floor and broken, from which escaped two venomous anakes. It was addressed to the President of the United States, and but for this accident would have been sent to him and opened without hesitation, according to the design of the cowardly wretches who conceived this infamous plot. Being free, there was no post-mark by which it might be traced.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

the Confederate State Commissioners, decline receive them in their official capacity, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring a purpose to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continnation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington: not, how-

ever, for some days. However much the reports of Southern designs on Washington may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the Capital. The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumter and other Southern points where conflicts are apprehended is intense.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribure.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7, 1861. President Davis directs the mevements of the troops at Pensacola by telegraph. A battery of

eleven-inch guns commands all the approaches to Fort Pickens. The moment an attempt is made to relieve the garrison a destructive fire will be MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 8, 1861.

\* The Cabinet here have just concluded a pro tracted session on the course to pursued in the present serious crisis. Jefferson Davis strongly urged an aggressive policy toward the United States, and it was at length decided to instruct the Commissioners at Washington to present their ultimatum to President Lincoln, and if it should not be accepted to declare war. G. N. S.

To the Associated Press. Most of Most The Cabinet has been in session all day, and something serious is anticipated to be on the tapis. Important news is expected here from the Confederate States' Commissioners at Washington.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.
Vessels have been ordered from the range of fire beween Fort Stater and Sullivan's Island. The toating battery sails no? o'clock this evening for a point nesr Fort Sumter. A bouse has just been blown up near the five-gun battrey. Rusiness bus been cuspended, and fearful excitement prevails.

Considerable activity is manifested in military quar-

ters here, giving indications that matters are approximating to a critical

Major Anderson's mail facilities have not been cut al, as reported - only his supplies.

PROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Auril 7, 1861. Gen. Beauter and this morning insued an order and sent a special messenger to Major An arson, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Summer and the city would be prohibited from The crests of the haughtier class of Secessionists

All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regimes save hourly expected from the interior. The men are la excellent spirits at the prospect of

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8, 1861. Gen. Beaure 2014 has ordered out 5,000 more troops. Companies of volunteers are constantly arriving and being put in position in the barbor. Naw batteries are also being constructed.

FROM PENSACOLAL

Mary-thursans, Menday, April 8, 1861. The mechanics at the Warrington Navy-Yard are war stemmer, disguised, passed the mouth of the Missis-sippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was recommittening about till near morning, and then proceeded to was.

> PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISHUNG, Monday, April 8, 1881.

Gov. Curtin will send a message to the Legislature for the purchase of munitions of war. The message tial tones, all the while betraying extreme takes the ground that our people, so long peaceful, having lost the military habits necessary and the disturbed condition of the surrounding States should begin to prepare for the means of self-preservation, and it is the duty of the some to assist in the enforcement of

to-morrow. The Scale Treasurer declares that the ap- hour. propriation must be raised by loan.

SAILING OF THE PAWNEE.

troops at Fort Monroe last night.

CANNON BALLS FOR NEW-YORK. Buston, Monday, April 8, 1861.

Six car loads of twenty-four pound cannon balls, weighing 60 tuns, left the United States Amenal at Watertown, Saturday afternoon, for New-York.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Isonerszeses, Monday, April 8, 1861. The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 25th of March arrived here this morning.

Col. Loring had arrived and taken charge of the

tary department of New-Mexico, which gives general satisfaction to the people of that Territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by cirizens of

Santa Fé is incorrect, no demonstration of the kind having been even thought of.

CAPITAL.

PEFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS. From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Menday, April 8, 1861.

eager and an exulting smile. The recent tidings out the day was but the continuation of the plans and from New-York have spurred the blood of patriotism into a gallop. The news that transports of which gives everybody hope of better times to come. are about to sail southward with food for our there. But early in the morning a fleet of ships stinted soldiery, and that ships-of-war and other launches, laden with the troops of Bedloe's Island and craft, laden to the gunwale with munitions to their baggage and movables, rippled lightly over the supply and defend our beleaguered forts in the water of the Bay, their bayonets and arms glistening Gulf, are on the eve of departure from Northern in the susshine. Landing at one of the barge-houses of waters, has kindled a glow in the hearts of all Governor's Island, they joined the forces in Fort Cofriends of the Union and the Constitution at the lumbus. They were new recruits, but had undergone seat of the Federal Government. The apportionment of the official spoils of the

victory of November, and the absorption of much of the time of the President and his Cabinet in deing minor work and mere drudgery in getting attached to the Ordnance Department. Some of involved in the action of the Jeff. Davis Confed-

But, riving above all the dust and din of this struggle for place on the part of the victors, and this howling of the vanquished (and especially in this city) at the sudden withdrawel of their ac- with gun carriages, wagons, and poles, and beams, and customed governmental sustenance, towering machine above all this have loomed before considerate minds the great questions of peace and war. They have seemed a problem hard to solve. A The State Department replied to-day to the note of | hundred times a day has the query been pro-

pounded since Lincoln entered the White House, "Shall we have war !"

The problem seems about to be solved, and solved in the only honorable mode left open to the Administration. Humanity and self-preservation demand that we victual our soldiers, and replenish our fortresses-fortresses bought with Federal money, and to which our title, notwithstanding Secession, yea, even admitting the validity of Secession, is clear and indisputable-soldiers whom we elisted, whom we hire and pay, and for whom we are bound to provide.

For a month past, here in Washington, sturdy and unflinching Republicans were becoming alarmed lest the Administration was going to prove itself unequal to the crisis, by permitting the open rebels of the Confederate States, and their hypocritical allies in the Border States, and their croaking sympathizers in the Northern States-all traitors at heart-to drive it, step by step, from the position assumed in the President's Inaugural Address. So stealthy, and seemingly slow, did the Government move, that it began to be feared that it would adopt a do-nothing policy, which the South would be swift to turn to its advantage, and thus not only speedily drive us from Sumter and Pickens, and all our fortresses in and near the Gulf, but would soon expel us from the Border Slave States, and ültimately from the Federal Capital itself

While this fear predominated in Republican minds in this city, the exultation of the Secessionists and their allies congregated here was painfully evident. Their tones, looks, gait, and general demeanor, were exceedingly haughty.

But the news of the last two days from New

York has sent the mercury in the Republican thermometer up to fever heat, while it has caused that of the traitors to sink to zero. With all their boastings, the South dread war. Fear of the consequences of a collision, on the battlefield, between the Free-labor North and the Slavery-cursed South, is written in legible characters upon the visages of the disciples of the Negro Propaganda still hovering around the capital. The recent vigorous action of the Administration has burst upon them like a bolt from a clear sky. It has stunned them into silence. They do not even threaten. The change which has come over the spirit of their waking dreams within three days is apparent to the most casual observer, and is almost painful to behold. It is seen in the parlors and offices of the hotels, on the avenues and in the public parks, and has even crept into the drinking and billiard saloons, and the oyster cellars at the street corners. are being rapidly lowered, while the oaths of the more vulgar of the clan put on a milder type hour by hour. The bare suggestion of some cruel wag, that a hundred thousand John Brownites, under the guise of volunteers, will soon be precipitated across the Potomac, sets their teeth into a chatter.

Upon nobody has this warlike news wrought so marked a change as upon the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. Roman, Crawford, and Forsyth. They are staying at the National Hotel. Crawford, who used to be a very spiteful fire-eating member of Congress, and who led the attack on Thaddeus Stevens during ecoming descrisfied on account of non-payment of the Helper raid in the House of Representatives, wages. A private telegram from Jackson says thatis has been very civil, and has embraced every opportunity to chat with unwary Republicans, seeming to be very cosy and gentle while worming from them the supposed policy of the Administration. But his countenance, within the last forty-eight hours, has dropped to an unusual length. He and Forsyth dined together at a side table to-day, and mysteriously pored over some o-motrow recommending an appropriation of \$560,000 letters, and conversed in very low and confidennervousness and looking very grim. These traitors and spice ought to be instantly arrested and placed in the custody of the Marshal of this District. There is not another Government on earth that would, under like circumstances, per-The Republicans will hold a cancus on this subject mit them to go at large in its capital city for an

Speaking of traitors and spies reminds me to In the Legislature to-day steps were taken fooths say, that the Departments are still infested with postponement of the time of adjournment for the con- clerks, and even some Chiefs of Bureaus, who strongly sympathize with Secession. They should be instantly turned adrift with an inexorable Nonrol S, Va., Monday, April 3, 1861. band. They watch all the proceedings of the The Pawnee sails to-morrow for the South with Government, have ample opportunities to ferret scaled orders. It is stated here that she landed \$30 out its secrets, and doubtless some of these villains are daily giving information to responsible parties in the Confederate States. Some of these spies are known; and if they are not speedily turned adrift they will do infinite harm to the Government. They should be "spotted."

Since the red cloud of war begins to hang its folds along the Southern horizon, some of the seedy scious of the Negro Chivalry, who have usual'y made this city their home, are preparing to hie toward the tropies. Three or four of these genteel vagabonds left for the South on Saturday last, eager to take commissions in the army of the Confederate States. Ere many months roll round they will probably become palatable food for Puritan powder.

MOVEMENTS ON THE ISLANDS.

New-York Harbor was the scene of continued activ-PUBLIC FEELING AT THE FEDERAL ity yesterday, the great preparations of the Government being pursued through the night as well as the day with unabated vigor. Though two great ocean steam ers had but just left, freighted with vart quantities of war material, and bristling with United States troops, WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8, 1861.

The face of the capital city lights up with an lerity of the numerous lighters and steamboats throughbusiness of the Government, the prospective execution Fort Hamilton was quiet, and nothing special transpired a most thorough training within the walls of the fort at Bedloe's Island. At Governor's Island the most noticeable thing in the

forenoon was the arrival and departure of lighters, which were laden at short notice by a sturdy gang possession of "the running gear" of the several men are almost giants in size and muscle, the tallest Departments of the Government, have necessarily and strongest of the recruite being retained in this diverted public attention to some extent from the department. An ox team was going up and down the great questions of peace and war which are yard all day, and many a heavy machine was, in the course of the day, put within reach of the cranes on the docks. Wheelbarrows were also passing and ssing. Two or three schooners which lay by the before had now gone to some place unknown, and two barges of great capacity were moored alongside in their places. One of these was packed full on deck ery, the use of which requires an artillery man to describe, together with a scow-boat, and other stuff below deck. The other barge had a quantity of fine lamber, and any number of long boxes containing

rifles. They were towed away by steam ters, and went

up the North River. The launches and the little steamboat plyin, between the Island and the Battery crossed more frequently vesterday than usual, and numerous civilians av nile themselves of the privilege of visiting the Island on some pretext or other. Many people crossed and recrossed the Hamilton avenue Ferry to Brooklyn, to watch the embaritation of troops, and see what was going on. As early as 8 o'clock, orders from the headquarters of the army were received, directing the quipment of three companies of recruits. Then the ustle commenced. The detail was hung up in the different rooms; men crowded round it, climbed on each others shoulders, on benches, boxes and piles of clothing to see whether their names were on the list. Those who were mentioned on it, no sooner learned the fact, than they began their final preparations. As nearly everybody's knapsack had been packed for weeks, and everybody's cartridge-box filled with the war allowance, and everybody's everything in readiness for the road, a concentration of the different acoutrements was only necessary. The ambulance was next put in order for departure; the baggage-master took charge of the wagon-loads of articles confided to

him, and placed the indispensable sentinel over it, with the customary orders that their live bodies must never cease to protect it, implying, naturally enough, that their dead bodies could do very little to attain that end. At the afternoon muster-call an extensive movement was made by the combined forces in the neighborhood of the south-east battery. Not less than seven o eight hundred men, with arms and knapsacks complete were rallied in line behind the grove of trees ornamenting that part of the island. About the same time the steamer C. P. Smith came up to the wharf opposite the guard-house. After going through various evolutions, part of the troops were separated and marched past the officers' houses to the water's edge. The embarkation was performed with the utmost order and speed. Both decks of the steamboat were crowded full, and the Smith soon departed to be succeeded at the wharf by the R. L. Mabey, for which boat a company of soldiers were already in waiting at the rear of the guard-house. The steamboat Birkbeck was at the Revenue dock at Pier No. 1, opposite, also in the employment of the Government for transportation purposes, and waiting, at this time, for further orders.

Of the recruits on the Island, it may be said that their ease and precision of movement, as well as their numbers when all together, rendered their appearance quite formidable, and they looked like a little army Their officers too, showed indications of being able military men. The following troops left the Island:

| Men. |

These soldiers, except the 15 men of Company B. are recruits, nominally better to facilitate transportstion. The regiments to which they are to be assigned are not known. THE TRANSPORT-STEAMER BALTIC.

Orders were issued yesterday morning that the Baltic should be made ready for sea by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some delay, however, occurred in the forwarding of war material from Governor's Island, and she did not leave till after 5 p. m. Freight from lighters lying alongside, and from the pier, was being transferred on board all day. This consisted of flour, pork, beef, bacon, condensed milk, dried fruits, liquors, potatoes, and almost every variety of estables. Among the articles of a warlike nature were forges, ordnance tools, shears, consisting of long, strong poles and windlasses; gunny bags, wheelbarrows, gun carriages, brass pieces, &cc. Behind bales of hay, which occupied the onter edge of the upper deck, was perhaps the most significant part cargo, unrevealed except to those who went aboard, namely, some 15 or 20 surf boats, with piles of ours. Coal in large quantities was piled up in sacks on deck. Smaller sacks, holding about a bushel each, were said to be for the use of the flying artillery. There were large boxes marked "U. S. Hospital

During the afternoon the steam-tug C. P. Smith loaded with troops, came up the Bay, and remained stationery in the middle of the stream, opposite Canal At about 5 p. m. the tug-boat R. L. Mabey, her deck covered with troops, came up, and as she passed the Smith sturdy cheers, in true soldier-like style, were exchanged between the two companies. Soon the Mabey neared the pier where lay the Baltic. As she approached the crowd, which had taken position on the neighboring piers in order to get a good view of whatever transpired, began cheering. This was responded to by the troops, numbering apparently shout 200. It is said that they were under the cou mand of Lieut. R. O. Tyler of the Third Artillery, and Lieut. E. McK. Hudson of the Fourth Artillery, and that Lieut.-Col. Thomas also accompanied the expedition. A number of heavy boxes had to be taken off from the tug, and it was nearly 6 o'clock before the

Baltic got fairly out into the stream. The following are the officers of the Baltic: Fletcher. captain; Pendleton, first mate; Graham, chief engineer; Fordham, purser; Bailey, steward. The crew numbers about 140 men.

The Baltic passed through the Narrows at 7 p. m. and proceeded out to sea.

THE TRANSPORT STEAMER ILLINOIS. The freight of the Illinois was much like that of the Baltic. Later in the evening several boats were taken on, some of which, it was said, were arranged for the mounting of a small gun. Among her cargo she has about 2,000 barrels of assorted stores, 500 cases muskets, several howitzers, parks of artillery, a large quantity of mmunition, and over 100 cords of oak and pine wood. One of Herring's safes, said to be from the Sub-Treasu ry, Wall street, and to contain \$50,000 in specie, was also put on board. About dusk the steaming Catlin came alongside and discharged troops. One of the soldiers, who bore a little American flag, remarked that only death would part him from it. At the time of the embarkation the crowd cheered, and cheers also came from the boat South America that was passing up the

On account of the length of time which it occupied to finish leading the Illinois, it was deemed best to receive the troops from Fort Hamilton before the steamer started, and thus evade the delay of stopping at that place. The steam-tug Cataline was consequently dispatched to carry them.

The steam-tug C. P. Smith had been lying out in the

atseam all this time, and it was late in the evening before she had an opportunity to discharge. On board the Illinois were the 2d Artillery Company H, and 2d Artillery Company K, which seft Washington on the 4th April. There were said to be about 180 men in the two companies. Besides these were the men from the tug-bonts, making probably 300 more.

The officers of the Illinois are: Terry, captain; Winpenny first mate; Deagan, second mate; Hauxhurst, chief engineer; Cook, first assistant engineer; Smith,

The Illinois no doubt sailed during the night. THE HARMET LANE.

The United States steamer Harries Lane, Cagt. John Faunce, sailed from her anchorage off the Bustery yes terday morning at 10 o'clock, flying the American sign instead of the revenue flag a heretofore. She had on board one month's extra proxisions, and fifty tuns extra of coal. The following is a list of her officers:

a of coal. The following is a list of hor o J. Fagnes, Commander.
J. B. Constable, First Lieutenant.
H. O. Forter Second Lieutenant.
H. O. Forter Second Lieutenant.
Thomas W. Bungan, Saiba Master.
J. M. Thatcher, Third Lieutenant.
Horace Gamble, Foura Lieutenant.
J. N. Campbell, Surgeon.
B. S. Osborn, Capting's Clerk.
J. R. Bryberg, Chief Zaulineer.
Walter Scott, First Amistant Engineer.
G. O. Dule, Second Saintant Engineer.
F. F. Pulaffer, Thard Amistant Engineer.

Horacs Games, Format Leetenary.

J. N. Campbell, Surgeon.

B. S. Osborn. Captain, a Cierk.

J. R. Dybeng. Chief Zugmeer.

G. O Duic, Second Assistant Engineer.

F. F. Publier, Taked Assistant Engineer.

OTHER TRANSPORT VESSELS.

The steamings Thomas Freeborn and Yankes have been chartered for the Government—the latter went down the bay in company with the Baltic—having 100 tons of fuel, and a crew of fourteen men. The Thomas Freeborn it is said would depart with the steamship Illinois.

Freeborn it is said would depart with the steamship Illinois.

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tons, owned by C. Vanderbilt, and the Vanderb 3,850 tons, owned by C. Vandertilt, had also be chartered, and that they would take the place of Baltic and Illinois, at Pier No. 41, as soon as the latter should leave. Our reporter last evening found the

Ocean Queen lying quietly at her pier feet of Kieg street, and she Vanderbilt in a like state at Pier No. 3 SUPPOSED DESTINATION OF THE EXPEDITION. There seems to be a growing impression among well info med persons that both the reënforcement of Fort Pickens and the recovery of the Texas forts are con templated by the Government.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE POWHATAR'S

COMMANDER.

The Navy-Yard folks were astonished yesterday to see Captain Samue! Mercer, the Commander of the Powbstan, walking smong them in citizen's elother The papers all said he . vod gone in his vessel, but they were "at sea" instead of him. His resignation was currently reported during the day, but he has not yet sent it in. Historiashment, moreover, is a Government measure, the meaning of which is only known to the Cabinet. Captain Mercer is a native of Maryland from which State he was appointed in 1845. He has done over tweetwesix years' active service, of which nineteen were special at sea. He never was popular with sailors, his reasoner being assere and distant, characteristics which Jack especially dislikes.

THE NAVY-YARD, No orders have been received to fit out the Savannah or Perry for immediate sea service, as stated. The former was yesterday hauled into the wharf to have her three heavy guns taken out, as they interfered with the workmen who are preparing her for "the ready state." Besides, their reasonal facilitates the labor of putting her in the dry docls, hato which she was floated at 11 a. m., the steam-frigue Roanoke having been previously taken out. The water-tanks of the Wabana were commenced on for the first time yesterday. The ted person suppose it impossible to place them all in one vessel. The Roanche's removal from the dry dock has been partly occasioned by the necessity for examining the Savaunah's bettom, and partly from the fact that whatever work remains to be done on her can be, by good management, prescented at the wharf. The brig Perry was hauled alongside the Endson-avenue dock. to be operated upon at the leisure of the authorities. THE NORTH CAROLINA.

A 3,000-tun line-of-battle-ship looks very lonesoms with only 120 men on board. This is exactly the case with "the North." She has sixty recruits, forty-four marines, and about thirty permanent men, who might be left out, as they have done all the duty Providence gave them power to perform. The short watches of the Powhatan were made up on board the receiving ship, and many of the actors who were to open 'Nautical Theater" on the 1st of April, have gone to play more important parts than those on the programme at the "souttle butt." The condition of the North Carolina is not satisfactory. It is even doubted whether she could be removed two rods with safety. She was built at Philadelphia forty-one years ago, and has been so long at the Navy-Yard, that even green reporter know her from "the last arrival."

THE DEPENSELESS CONDITION OF THE NAVY

The attention of the Government has been called to the utterly defenseless condition of the different Navy Yards. Millions of dollars worth of public property and vast quantities of war munitions are left to the protection of a couple of hundred men. What good are cannon without men to work them? A well ciplined force of 500 men could take any Navy Yard in the Union to-morrow with its present garrison. The marines are supposed to be the "navy's military arm," on which the Administration chiefly relies for the guardianship of the yards. Here, then, is the for available for this purpose:

Brooklyn Navy-Yard. M.
Norfola Navy-Yard. South Mary-Yard. Portamouth (N. H.) Yard. Portamouth (N. H.) Yard. These figures are over the mark. In reply to those

who argue that sailors are asways
useful to state that there are not, as a general thing, twenty available and efficient persons at any places named, except New-York, which could be reenforced from Governor's Island. Why not put a of the soldiers, crowded out of the military barracks, into the Navy-Yard?

THE CHARTERED PLEET. The services of three additional steamers have been ngaged by the Government, making the chartered fleet

at present as follows: Tuns. 1,000 Ocean Queen. 40 1,500 1,000 Yanhee. 14 46 46 2,000 Thomas Preeborn. 14 256 2,000 Total. 300 9,780 The tunnage and number of men are not exactly correct, but will give an idea of the extra force empl

The Coatzacoalcos and Fashion are expected here ever

day; the Ocean Queen and steamship Yankee and Freeborn were chartered yesterday. The Bal Atlantic, and Illinois have sailed, as already stated. The Baltic, SPIES ABOUT. The U. S. steam frigate Merrimack, at Norfolk, ba been hauled out of her old berth, as if the commandate

expected orders to fit beront. The marines at the Gospart yard have undergone extra drill for the last mouth every day. One of the officers of the Norfolk station. writing to a friend, says that numerous Secessionists visit the yard every day or two, inquiring about the condition of the ships, the time it would take to fit them out, and their probable destination. The writer adds: If they profit by the answers they receive, the Navy Department of the C. S. A. will not be exceedingly well conducted."

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. -The municipal elections in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Hudson City, will take place to-day. In Jersey City there are three candi-dates for Mayor-Cornelius Van Vorst (Republican), the present incumbent; Augustus Hardenbergh (Democra'), President of the Board of Aldermen; and Alder men Edge (People's candidate). The reelection of Mr. Van Vorst is generally conceded. The contest will be on the election of Recorder, there being, also, three

POSTMASTERS.—Mr. Henry A. Greene yesterday received the appointment of Postmaster in Jersey City, and Peter M. Faynolds, editor of The Hoboken Standard, has been appointed in Hoboken. THE GERMAN VOTURE.—The committee represent-

ing the German voters in Jersey City have de recommend for election Cornelius Van Vorst (Republican), and C. C. Martindale (People'a candidate), for

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-II. BALLO .- The season opened brilliantly tast night with this opera before a capital ancience. The cast was the same as before: Brignell Ferri, Colson, Phillips, Hinkley, &c. The opera was

Brooklyn Academy.-To-night Lucia will be given: Miss Kellogg, Miss Phillips, Mdme, Avogado, and Messrs, Briguoli, Ferri Suerni, Dubresull and Ziraines.

FIRE IN COURTLANDS STREET.—Between 7 and co'clock hast night a fire broke out in the five-story building No. 4: Courtlandt strest, occupied by different persons on the severalifloors, and before it could be extinguished, considerable damage was done by fire and

were plants in these first, All extend, you are living, has extend one the electric of min Die! were sently so principle.